Pacific Risk Profile is a snapshot of climate and disaster risk information that is collected from credible open data sources. It is intended to provide DFAT program managers and implementing partners with easy access to essential risk information. When employing risk information in specific program contexts, however, it is strongly encouraged to study the original risk information sources or even undertake proper risk assessments.

For more information or other technical support, you may contact the Australia Pacific Climate Partnership Support Unit at helpdesk@apclimatepartnership.com.au.

Published in July 2021
**Hazard Likelihood**

- **Earthquake**
  - High Likelihood
- **Volcano**
  - Low Likelihood
- **Landslide**
  - High Likelihood
- **Cyclone**
  - High Likelihood
- **Coastal Flood**
  - High Likelihood
- **Wildfire**
  - High Likelihood
- **Water Scarcity**
  - Very low Likelihood
- **Tsunami**
  - High Likelihood

**Economic Loss Due to Disasters**

**Total Average Annual Losses (AAL)**

**US$343.77 million**


**AAL as a Percentage of GDP**

**8.82%**

UNESCAP (2020) The Disaster Riskscape across the Pacific Small Island Developing States

**Adaptation Costs for Coastal Protection**

**US$86~329 million per year**

or 1~3% of projected GDP in 2040

World Bank (2017) Climate Change and Disaster Management (Pacific Possible Background Paper No.4) at [https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/28137](https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/28137)

**Risk Index**

**World Risk index**

**Fiji is ranked 15th among the countries with high disaster risk**

due to high exposure to extreme natural events and sea-level rise.

- **Exposure** - Very High
- **Vulnerability** - Medium
- **Susceptibility** - Medium
- **Lack of Coping Capacities** - Medium
- **Lack of Adaptive Capacities** - Medium

**Climate Risk Index for 1999-2018**

**Between 1999 and 2018, Fiji was the 13th country most affected by extreme weather events.**


**INFORM Covid-19 Risk**

Fiji’s risk level is medium when assessing the potential humanitarian impacts of Covid-19 in combination with other pre-existing crisis risks.

Major Disasters 2011-2020

Number of Major Cyclones in 2011-2020

TC WINSTON (2016)

The most powerful cyclone recorded in the Southern Hemisphere with Maximum average wind speeds reached 233 km/hour and wind gusts peaked at around 306 km/hour

Approximately 62 per cent of the country’s total population affected

The estimated value of disaster effects arising from TC Winston in Fiji is

US$900 million including US$600 million in damage of destroyed physical assets

Per cent of Economic Damage and Loss by Sectors

- 9% Infrastructure Sectors (transport, water and sanitation, electricity, communications)
- 30% Social Sectors (education, health, housing)
- 29% Productive Sectors (agriculture, tourism, commerce)
- 32% Cross-Cutting Issues (environment, gender and social inclusion, culture, disaster risk reduction, etc.)

EM-DAT Database (February 2021) at https://www.emdat.be/
Ocean Acidification

Ocean acidification is expected to continue.

Coral Bleaching Risk

The risk of coral bleaching is expected to increase.

El Niño / La Niña

El Niño and La Niña events will continue to occur in the future.

In Suva, El Niño events tend to bring dry seasons that are drier and cooler than normal, while La Niña events usually bring wetter than normal conditions.